

IMPORTANT MILESTONES	
AGE	MILESTONE
Birth	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Named as beneficiary of 529 plan account and owner of UTMA/UGMA accounts
13	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Child no longer eligible for Child and Dependent Care Credit
17	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Child no longer eligible for Child Tax Credit
18	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Age of majority in most states Age of termination for some UGMA and UTMA accounts Child no longer subject to Kiddie Tax (unless full-time student)
21	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Age of majority in some states Age of termination for some UGMA and UTMA accounts
24	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Child who is a full-time student no longer subject to Kiddie Tax
26	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Adult child may lose parents' health insurance coverage under the Affordable Care Act
50	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Eligible to make catch-up contributions to retirement accounts [e.g., IRA, 401(k), 403(b), 457] Eligible for Social Security benefits as disabled widows/widowers
55	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Eligible to make catch-up contributions to HSA Eligible for penalty exceptions for certain withdrawals from retirement accounts
59½	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Eligible to withdraw from IRAs without 10% early distribution penalty
60	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Eligible to claim Social Security survivor benefits as a widow/widower (early, at a reduced rate) (continue on next column)

IMPORTANT MILESTONES (CONTINUED)	
AGE	MILESTONE
62	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Eligible to claim Social Security retirement benefits (early, at a reduced rate) Eligible to qualify for a reverse mortgage
64 + 9 Months	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Start of Initial Enrollment Period for Medicare
65	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Eligible for coverage under Medicare (assuming timely application) Eligible for non-medical withdrawals from HSA without penalty
66	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Full Retirement Age if born between 1943-54
66 + 2 Months	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Full Retirement Age if born in 1955
66 + 4 Months	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Full Retirement Age if born in 1956
66 + 6 Months	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Full Retirement Age if born in 1957
66 + 8 Months	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Full Retirement Age if born in 1958
66 + 10 Months	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Full Retirement Age if born in 1959
67	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Full Retirement Age if born in 1960 or later
70	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Maximum Social Security benefit is reached
70½	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Eligible to make a Qualified Charitable Distribution
73	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Required Minimum Distribution Age, if born before 1960
75	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Required Minimum Distribution Age, if born in 1960 or later

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Contributions to a Roth IRA are taxed in the contribution year. The Roth IRA offers tax deferral on any earnings in the account. Withdrawals from the account may be tax free, as long as they are considered qualified. Limitations and restrictions may apply. Withdrawals prior to age 59 ½ or prior to the account being opened for 5 years, whichever is later, may result in a 10% IRS penalty tax. Future tax laws can change at any time and may impact the benefits of Roth IRAs. Their tax treatment may change.

Contributions to a traditional IRA may be tax deductible in the contribution year, with current income tax due at withdrawal. Withdrawals prior to age 59 ½ may result in a 10% IRS penalty tax in addition to current income tax.

Traditional IRA account owners have considerations to make before performing a Roth IRA conversion. These primarily include income tax consequences on the converted amount in the year of conversion, withdrawal limitations from a Roth IRA, and income limitations for future contributions to a Roth IRA. In addition, if you are required to take a required minimum distribution (RMD) in the year you convert, you must do so before converting to a Roth IRA.

Prior to investing in a 529 Plan investors should consider whether the investor's or designated beneficiary's home state offers any state tax or other state benefits such as financial aid, scholarship funds, and protection from creditors that are only available for investments in such state's qualified tuition program. Withdrawals used for qualified expenses are federally tax free. Tax treatment at the state level may vary. Please consult with your tax advisor before investing.

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